



L1 Calorimeter Trigger at $\mathcal{L}=2\times 10^{33}$

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<http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/~wsmith/Trigger2e33.pdf>

Rates

- Rates estimated using old 10^{33} data (nTuples from Spring 2000 production)
- Weighted by an additional factor of 2 over old 10^{33} data

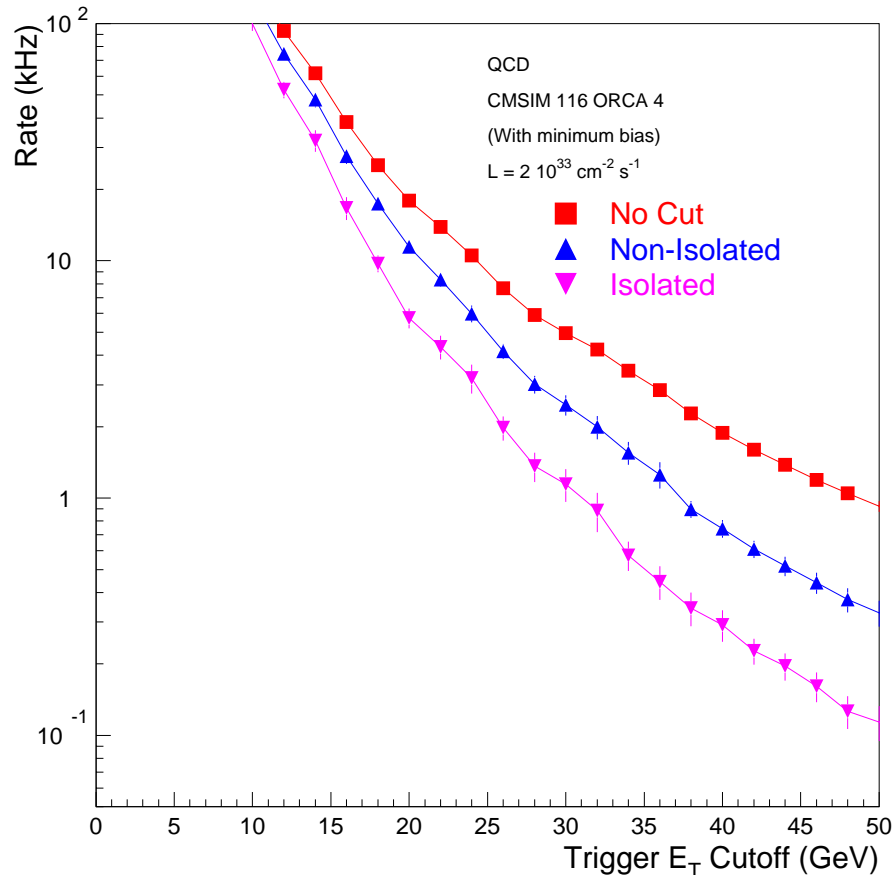
Results

- threshold tables for several calorimeter trigger rate targets
 - 12.5 kHz, 10 kHz, 8 kHz, 6 kHz, and 4 kHz
- many physics channels explored
- different physics priorities explored
 - balance rates of e/γ and jet triggers
- **Main Goal:** keep physics efficiencies as high as possible



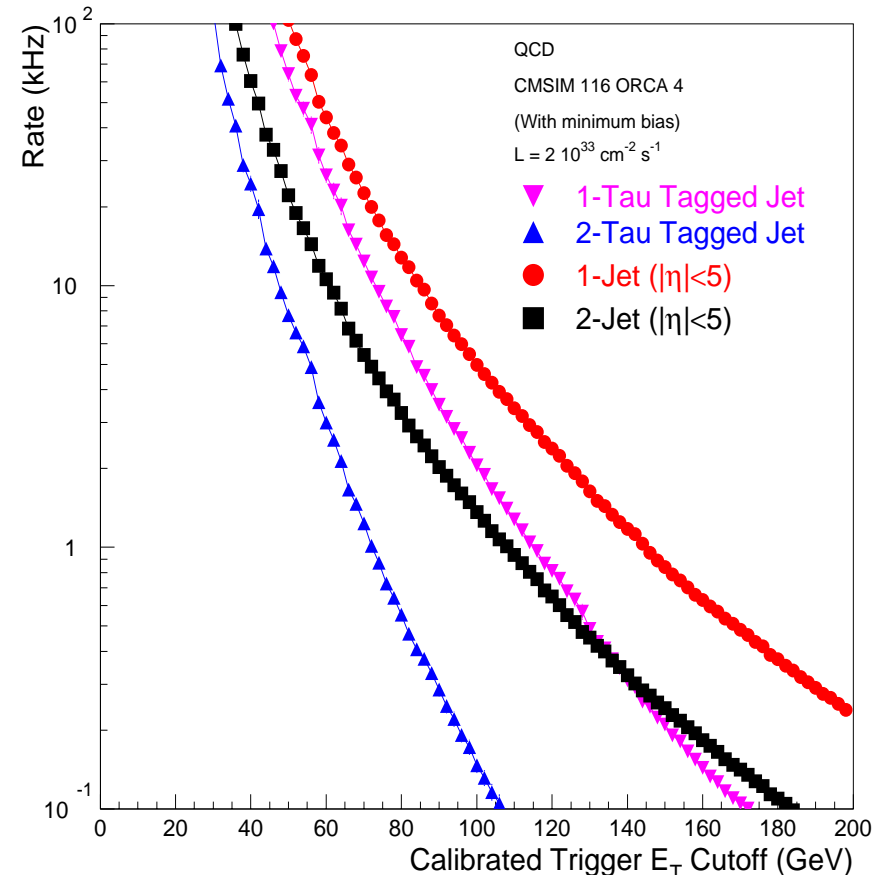
Rate plots for e/γ , τ -jets and jets

Low Luminosity e/γ trigger rates



Single e/γ at 27 GeV cutoff: 1.7 kHz

Low Luminosity Tau and Jet Trigger Rates



Single τ at 80 GeV: 6.5 kHz

Single jet at 120 GeV: 2.4 kHz

Same data as in Trigger TDR for $\mathcal{L}=10^{33}$

• only the weighting has changed by a factor of two



Why these rate choices?

Different DAQ staging gives different rate limits

- **100 kHz overall rate limit:**
 - $75\text{ kHz} \div 3 \text{ safety factor} \times 1/2 \text{ for calo} = 12.5 \text{ kHz as in TDR}$
- **50 kHz overall rate limit**
 - $50 \text{ kHz} \div 3 \text{ safety factor} \times 1/2 \text{ for calo} = 8 \text{ kHz}$
 - $50 \text{ kHz} \div 3 \text{ safety factor} \times 2/3 \text{ for calo} = 10 \text{ kHz}$
- **25 kHz overall rate limit**
 - $25 \text{ kHz} \div 3 \text{ safety factor} \times 1/2 \text{ for calo} = 4 \text{ kHz}$
 - $25 \text{ kHz} \div 3 \text{ safety factor} \times 2/3 \text{ for calo} = 6 \text{ kHz}$



Results

General Comments

- Only isolated electrons (low \mathcal{L} in TDR used non-iso as well)
 - no B physics
- All algorithms are as in the Trigger TDR
- No generator level cuts other than requiring e and τ to be in tracker
 - $|\eta_{e,\tau}| < 2.5$
 - Note: no off-line jet and missing E_T Cuts on invisible higgs underestimate the efficiency
- No threshold increases for missing E_T and total E_T

Physics channels

- Six channels for $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ and e/γ are all with TDR 10^{33} data
- All other channels are produced at UW on Condor or at FNAL
 - Proper 3.4 events of pileup
 - Newer versions of CMSIM and ORCA



Target Rate 12.5 kHz

Two scenarios (p. 10 and p. 15 of note)

- emphasize higgs channels (p. 10)
 - good efficiencies for low mass higgs \rightarrow close to 90%
 - $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ is low - not expected to exceed 90%
- Balance e/ γ and jet rates to capture channels like $W \rightarrow e\nu$ and $t \rightarrow eX$ (p. 15)
 - $W \rightarrow e\nu$ improved over above higgs favored scenario above
 - $H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow jj$ drops below 90%
 - Some slight improvements in electron channels

Channel	higgs emphasized	τ Contribution	e Contribution	e/ γ and jet balanced	τ Contribution	e Contribution
$H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow jj$	92%	85%	n/a	84%	68%	n/a
$H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow ej$	89%	65%	64%	92%	47%	75%
$t \rightarrow eX$ (tag jets)	95%	65%	65%	95%	49%	74%
$W \rightarrow e\nu$	55%	n/a	55%	68%	n/a	68%



Target rate 10 kHz

Again two scenarios (p. 11 and p. 16 of note)

- **higgs emphasis (p. 11)**
 - Increased thresholds of mixed channels
 - Low mass higgs channels around 90%
- **e/ γ and jets balanced scenario (p. 16)**
 - Better response of electron dependent channels
 - Slight threshold increases for mixed channels
 - Will higher e-jet make up for worse jet-jet?

Channel	higgs emphasized	1. τ Contribution	1. e Contribution	e/ γ and jet balanced	2. τ Contribution	2. e Contribution
$H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow jj$	90%	85%	n/a	82%	68%	n/a
$H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow ej$	88%	65%	64%	91%	47%	73%
$t \rightarrow eX$ (tag jets)	90%	65%	65%	90%	49%	72%
$W \rightarrow ev$	55%	n/a	55%	66%	n/a	66%



Other rates

8 kHz, 6 kHz (p. 12 and p. 13 of note)

- Jet/ τ thresholds increased
- Necessary increases in electron thresholds
 - decreases seen overall

4 kHz (p. 14 of note)

- very poor performance: jet and electron thresholds too high
 - $H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow jj$: 67%
 - $t \rightarrow \text{jets}$: 70%
 - $W \rightarrow e\nu$: 47%!



Summary

10 kHz seems to be the very lowest rate we can take without hurting the discovery physics

- maintain high efficiency for lower mass higgs to e,jets
- PRS requested balanced e/ γ and jet rates study

Studies need to be made with new 2×10^{33} data available at FNAL

- Hope that with new the τ algorithm the balanced scenario will improve for $H(200) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow jj$
- verify rates and pileup effects
- rates by September
- produce updated second note by October